REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,695.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	October 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873.
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Telicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, Palur Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

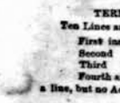
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	29
,, Gundur	15	,, Koweit	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19		Nov.
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	5
,, Bahrein	23	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	25	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	28	,, Gundur	11
,, Mahomerah	29	,, urrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the ir Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. PERSIA will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Oct., at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 16th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, consequent by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the forecompartment with water, necessitating the red-sking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to sign the Average Bond, to produce Invoices, and to pay a deposit of Two and a Half per Cent. on the Invoice value of their Goods, after which the Undersigned will grant Delivery Orders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,121 Tons,	,, 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£65
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CO. RINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent s. s. Co.inna.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

5 bales grey jaconets, 3 bales T cloth, 7 bales shirtings, 2 cases muslin reps, 2 cases Bohemian gilt glasswares, containing flower vases, toilet bottles, and fancy table ornaments, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

2 Bales Grey Domestics.
5 ,, Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 2, Bake House Lane, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Auction, from the above Premises, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Moon, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned Goods, namely :—

Carved blackwood and office furniture, comprising pier and side tables easy and arm chairs, book-stands, writing tables, circular tables, single and folding screens, chiffonier, toilet glass es, large sized globe lamps, drawing-room chairs and couches, teatrays, round Devon couches, iron bedstead with mattrass and curtain, single bracketed wall shades, plated, single, double, and four light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, camp cots, plain cane settees and maple frames, canvas bags, leather portmanteaus, cash and kerosine lamps, Bohemian glass decanters, toilet bottles, looking and wash-hand tables, dressing cases, several dozen hog brushes, glassware, crockery, vases, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, T cloth, cases of cambrics, Turkey red mulls, chintz, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, comprising a large Three-storied House and Out-house, situate in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee and Hormusjee Pallonjee Bohwalla, the Executors of the Will of the late Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Bottlewalla, the following valuable Property :—

All that piece of Government ground, admeasuring about 437 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Revenue under Nos. 313 and 316, together with the large three-storied dwelling-house and another single storied house on the same as it standing thereon, assessed under Nos. 63 and 65, and situate on the east side of Cowsajee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a stable belonging to the said Jeejeejee Manockjee, on the west by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the southside the house of Hormusjee Dorabjee Patell, and which said premises are now occupied by the Parsee Girls' School, Dr. R. J. Nanabhaw, and other tenants.

For further particulars, condit ons of sale, and plan apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES of Veerumgaum Cotton at the Godown of the Bonded Warehouse at Ritchie Bunder, on TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of Paruck Mussa Gella, ruin Cassim, and on account and risk of Sha Gordhun of Veerumgaum, of his mark, the following, viz.

10 Bales of Veerumgaum Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1873.

CREGAN'S PATENT FLUID BOILER COMPOSITION, for EFFECTUALLY REMOVING and PREVENTING INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.

The number of Compositions recommended for the removal and prevention of incrustation in Metals of all kinds are so numerous and so ineffective, that the public very warily accept a new one.

There are owls, perfectly useless at some of the Factories in Bombay.

The cause of their inefficiency arises simply from the Manufacturers of the Compositions regardless of the waters in which they are to be used, whose evil effects in the formation of incrustation can only be obtained through a careful analysis of such incrustation, and when the Composition is made up to meet the requirements and peculiarities of the water used.

The Composition now offered to the Public is made up on this principle by the Patentee.

No fear need be apprehended of any evil results on the iron from its use, as it is perfectly free from any of the injurious ingredients so often found in other compositions.

Another great advantage possessed by the Composition submitted to its being in a fluid state, and intermixing with the water instantaneously passes through all the Tubes, Pipes, Cocks and Valves, and thoroughly cleans and eradicates all incrustation and sediment of all kinds, leaving every thing so clean and free that its beneficial results are noticed on the whole Machinery.

These results are now being proved at many of the Factories in Bombay ; and hand bills with testimonials from these Factories are in preparation, and will shortly be in circulation.

As one of the simplest effects of the existence of a thick, hard, impenetrable incrustation on Boilers may be noticed the great waste of fuel ; which, considering its present price, is no mean consideration.

If the fuel that will keep a boiler,—crated with incrustation,—working for five days, is made to keep the same boiler when perfectly clean in all its parts, working for ten, what a saving is hereby gained !

Experience alone, by the use of the Composition offered; will prove that this can really be done.

B. CREGAN, Sole Patentee.

No. 19, Marine Street, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

ODOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY, MILITARY versus CIVILIANS, are requested to be on the ground at 10 o'clock punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Sec etary, B. C. C.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUD GATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dolloud, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & Co.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.—TENDERS are INVITED for the ERECTION of LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and for the completion and erection of ROLLING STOCK for the INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY and for the delivery of the Stock at Kurrachee.

Particulars may be obtained by any known establishe l Firm making written application to the Officiating Chief Engineer at Mooltan.

Replies will not be sent to other applicants.

The Tenders will be opened in Mooltan about the middle of November.

F. W. PEILE, Lieut. C.I., R.E.,
Officiating Chief Engineer, Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Chief Engineer's Office, Indus Valley (State) Railway,
Mooltan, 24th September 1873.

D. S. K. E. M. P. & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests." *(B. Disraeli.)* Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 190.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.—In precise conformity with the recent work "Medical Hints for the District." Invaluable for Mofussil Officers.

With Leather Cover	Rs. 85
Without do. do.	,, 75

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

MOSQUITO-BITE SPECIFIC.—Travellers in the Siamese Swamps, where there exists a particularly large and venomous variety of these insects, report that the Specific affords the most perfect protection from bites.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY.

Bombay, 27th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MUIRHEAD has CEASED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

G. NICOLL.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st October 1873.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, at Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

2nd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા નરશી કેશવજી.

i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th OCTOBER 1873 (both days inclusive).

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October 1873, immediately after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, also to be held at the Company's Mills on that day, shall have been disposed of, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Sept. 1873 :—

That Clause 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of October," and substituting in lieu thereof the words "not later than the month of October in such year."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા નરશી કેશવજી.

i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 30th September 1873.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, (BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15	to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hammum Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

AVIS.

LE GÉRANT du CONSULAT de FRANCE à BOMBAY, agissant en vertu d'ordres qu'il vient de recevoir du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République Française, INVITE les FRANCAIS âgés de 19 à 30 ans, nés en France ou à l'étranger, domiciliés *de fait*, actuellement dans la Présidence de Bombay, à se PRESENTER EN PERSONNE ou PAR FONDE de POUVOIRS en sa CHANCELLERIE (5, Hornby Row) à l'effet de PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE des OBLIGATIONS MILITAIRES que la loi du 27 Juillet 1872 leur impose, et des PENALITES auxquelles s'exposeraient ceux qui ne se soumettraient pas à ces obligations.

E. AUDISIO,
Gérant du Consulat de France.

Bombay, 25 Septembre 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET and RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS, FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, BACON, SAUSAGES, OX TONGUES, PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES and SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Lumbagains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating Counter-irritant to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Chill application, Hoop of Cough, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping-Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where Inflammation is to be subdued, it will be found invaluable. In counter-irritation it is unrivalled and large.

bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BALSAMIC AND ECHINO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, They require no change of diet, and restore a natural craving constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilli with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

In sterling exchange, owing to the telegrams from London advising a rise in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to five per cent., there has been considerable business in rates, and buyers of three and six months' bills are looking to an advance in their favour.

In Government Securities there is little doing, and prices remain nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 10 13/16d. to 7/8d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 1/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 month's' sight.....1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 7/8d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100½ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110½ to ½
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1873 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...84
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 5½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9 0
Carolas 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Rates by Canal steamers are stiff for weight; but cotton and measurement are with difficulty obtainable at our quotations. The ship Shahpore booked 300 tons linseed for Liverpool at £2.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 8s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £1 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £1 17s. 6d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 12s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 12s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. }
Suez Canal ...
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Spinning shares at quoted rates. Colaba shares dull.

BANKS.

(No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	780
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263½ xd
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 m'.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	121 xd
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
.....	£20	109-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-20	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.....	1,340
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Prem Land & Pier Co, Ld.	57
750	2,000	200	30p.c	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

1567	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	870
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
110	12,000	11,000	100p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,600
200	2,000	all	300p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	250
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	700
1005	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	4,400
851	9,000	all	250pc	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	5,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
307	2,000	1,800	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	470
208	1,000	all	70 pc	French Press Co	710
218	5,000	5,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
252	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.....	800
202	400	250	125 pc	Mofussil Press & Co....	615
120	2,500	all	125 pc	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
202	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
402	85	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co.....	500
102	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
152	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	950
450	1,000	all	90 ps.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

621	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,300 xd
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
200	5,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,800
200	1,000	all	0?*	Bombay United	1,205
1,000	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills.....	255
2,500	2,000	all	120 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,640
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,375
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,150
2,250	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,315 xd
200	1,000	a	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,220 xd
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	2,625
600	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	1,900
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
1,000	50	11	45p ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	100
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	14 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady, and prices remain well maintained. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. Rs. 5 14 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,, 5 11 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,, fine 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 14 0
500 ,, ,, Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 13 0
1,200 ,, White Jaconets 40 in. 21 yds. ,, 2 4 0
300 pairs Grey Dhoties 44 in. 10 yds. ,, 1 11 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 44 in. 10 yds. ,, 1 13 0

COTTON.

There has scarcely been any change in the state of the market, and prices are just the same as reported in our previous issues. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... Rs.193 to Rs. 195
Akola ..... ,, 199 to ,, 200
Broach M. G. ..... ,, 198 to ,, 206
Hingunghat ..... ,, 213 to ,, 215
Dhollera & Bhownugger ..... ,, 192 to ,, 194
Sawgiuned ..... ,, 200 to ,, 202
Comptah & Vingorla ..... ,, 182 to ,, 184

The following purchases were yesterday effected by a local mill :—

50 candies Bhownugger..... Rs. 194
25 ,, Bhorce..... ,, 188

YARNS.

5,000 lbs. Water No. 37/s..... 11¼ as. per lb.
4,500 lbs. ,, ,, 20/s..... 9¾ ,, ,,
4,500 lbs. Mule ,, 40/s..... 10 7/8 ,, ,,

METALS.

800 cw's. Yellow Metal Braziers..... Rs. 46 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

We have no Arrivals or Departures to announce.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Koima, to Jedda, Hodeeda, and Aden.
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch Coast.

The Steamer Persia, Morello, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1426 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.
1342 British Nation, Carnell—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1407 Lady Lawrence, Ovenstone—Wallace & Co.
797 Magdala, Black—W. Nicol & Co.
1397 Parkfield, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
822 Tramere, Ellis—Owen & Co'ell.
1293 William Fairburn, Ferguson- Edward Bates & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL.
1090 Behar, Dundas—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
761 Muriel, Steel, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1367 Tebr, Petrovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA AND CHINA.
1139 Asia, Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.
1552 Zambesi, Cates—P. & O. Co.

FOR JEDDA HODEIDA AND ADEN.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.

FOR KURRACHEE.
510 Kurrachee, Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
458 Mula, Morridon—Essa teen Khalesepha.

NOT FIXED.
1931 Burmah, Sandrs—B. I. S. N. Co.
1102 Corrina, Dryden—W. & A. Graham & Co.
448 Corvette Zarsco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
1640 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.
475 Penang, Cotton—B. I. S. N. Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.
841 Sattara, Johnson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—W. and A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.
125 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
248 Africa, Ranchaust—Tharia Topun.

NOT FIXED.
1249 Arundale, Salmon—Davidass Lulloobhoy.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
488 Fazel Carrim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.
380 Fer Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

390 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elgin.
408 Sind (ordinary)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—30TH Sept., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th Sept., 12-23 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 3 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 30th Sept., 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th Sept., 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 25 minutes.
Via Turkey, 29th Sept. 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours.
Via Red Sea, 29th Sept., 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 30th Sept., 7-30 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th September is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 14	0 7
,, Galle	4 39	0 31
,, Kurrachee	0 55	0 11
,, Madras	1 20	0 10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Hinde, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N.I., from leave, from Poona.
Cunliffe, Major, Madras S. C. (Police Superintendent), on leave, from Mount Aboo.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Gower, Lieutenant, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Sealkote.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Kerr, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 29.

Moon, Ensign, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Kurrachee

SEPTEMBER 30.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 7th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajkote.
Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal General Stud Commission, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 27.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Lawrence Graham Hill, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, for on month from the 1st instant, under Chapter VI. Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. James Connor, Ass. Surveyor, 2nd grade, doing duty in the Head Quarter's Office, Calcutta, for two months from 8th Oct 1873, under Chapter VI., Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr A W Donnelly, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate from the 22nd Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Inspr-Genl's Notification No. 63, dated 17th July 1873, transferring Mr G Adams, Overseer, 1st grade, from the 1st Circle to the Special Branch, Military Works, is cancelled.

Mr F Morse, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, on probation, in Govt of India Notification No. 593, dated 16th Sept 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Capt D C Walker, RE, Ex Engr, Rawulpindi Division, is granted thirty-two days' privilege leave from 15th Nov 1873.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lt J T Wright, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Chuckrata Road Division, with effect from the 1st Oct 1873.

Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival in the Mooltan Division on the 6th instant before noon.

Privilege leave for eighteen days is granted to Capt Holmes. R E, Ex Engr, Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, from 15th Oct, or such date on which he may subsequently avail himself thereof.

Capt Crawford, RE, will officiate during Capt Holmes' absence.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr H H Gahan, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, appointed to this Railway by Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 578 of 4th Sept 1873, reported his arrival at Agra on forenoon of the 18th Sept.

NERBUDDA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J F Cockburn, appointed Ex Engr, 2nd grade, by Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 587, dated 12th September 1873, reported himself for duty at Simla on the forenoon of the 13th September 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr L H C Armstrong, As t Engr, 1st grade, and Mr P DeL Lemon, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the prescribed Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostani on the 17th Aug and 8th Sept 1873, respectively.

Mr H C Graham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Lower Sind District, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, Ooch Depot, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, of which he availed himself on the 12th inst. making over charge of the Dep't to Mr F DeCosta, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st grade.

Mr W Gibson, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mooltan District, is reduced to the rank of temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, with effect from the 13th August 1873.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to take charge of the Mehur Division, Lower Sind District, during the absence on leave of Mr R Gompertz, Ex Engr.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr S Kiddle, Accountant, 3rd grade, Controller's Office Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 15th instant.

The Notification No 651E, dated 4th August 1873, in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem, Part II, regarding the transfer from the Agra to the Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, of Mr T W Bartlett, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, is hereby cancelled.

Mr C Thomson, Asst Engr, reported his return to duty on the 26th August 1873, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 280E, dated 16th July 1873, the remainder of his leave, viz, one month and one day being cancelled.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 27.)

With the sanction of the Govt of India, the Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to allow Surg-Maj J W Johnston, MD, late in Medical Charge of Srinagar, privilege leave of absence for 20 days, from the date of his making over charge of his duties, viz, from the 9th Aug 1873, to the 29th idem, inclusive,—his time for rejoining his original appointment to be calculated from the expiry of this leave.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr S S Thorburn' Settlement Officer, Bannu, in G O No 897, dated 7th May 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

Surg G Massey, Offg Civil Surg of Jalandhar, is appointed to officiate in Medical Charge of Srinagar, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the duties of the appointment from Surg-Maj J W Johnston, MD.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr F O Lemarchand, Asst Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Division, in Gazette Order No 213 F, dated 30th May 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

The leave of absence granted to Mr J C McDonell, Asst Commissioner of Rawulpindi, 2nd grade, Punjab, in G O No 207 F, dated 30th May 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr T Roberts, Asst Commr, Umballah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 30 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1873.

Capt R G Sandeman, Depy Commr, Derah Ghazi Khan, has obtained general leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, under the provisions of para 1 of G G O No 615, dated 14th July 1871, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th Sept 1873.

Mr W M Young, Offg Depy Commsr, Firozpore, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Mr P DeL H Johnstone, Asst Commsr, on the 16th Sept 1873.

Surg-Maj C P Costello, Civil Surg. Derah Ismail Khan, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Surg W F Murray, on the 8th Sept 1873.

His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr C G W Hastings to the Police Dept, as an Offg Asst District Supt of Police.

Mr Hastings is posted to the Lahore District.

Mr J Turnbull, Dist-Supt of Police, Rawalpindee District, rejoined from leave on the afternoon of 13th Aug and relieved Mr O'Connor.

Mr W J Lemar-hand availed himself, on the forenoon of 18th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in P O No 139, of 28th July last.

Mr D E McCracken joined the Umritsar District on the forenoon of 18th Aug.

Mr T A O'Connor, Offg District Supt of Police, received charge of R walpindee District from Mr Turnbull on the afternoon of 2nd instant.

Capt O Morries, Dist Supt of Police, made over, and Mr J Turnbu'l received, charge of the Lahore District on the afternoon of 5th instant.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the P W Dept, Punjab, with effect from the 1st instant :—

Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr T Higham, 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.
Mr A B Phelan, 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

Engineer Apprentice, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr G M R Field, 2nd Division, Bari Doab, Canal.

Mr T W Scott, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 20th Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg James Kelly, MD, 1st Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence for 30 days, from the 5th Sept 1873, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Edwardesabah Station Order, dated 28th Aug 1873, directing Surg J Kelly, 1st Punjab Infy, to assume Medical Charge of the 1st Sikh Infy, in addition to his own duties, vice Surg J T B Bookey, proceeded to Peshawur for examination in the Native languages.

4th Sikh Infy Regtl order, dated 27th Aug 1873, directing Lt C Dempster, 2nd Wing Sahib, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt V Rivaz, who continues to officiate as Adjt.

The following extracts from G O C C, dated 12th Sept 1873 are republished :—

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 1st Sept 1873 :—

* * * * *

Lt J C Cautly, 97th Foot.

* * * * *

Surg J T B Bookey, 1st Sikhs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	Oct. 6	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 10	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4 9	9 0

DESPATCH BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 6	Monday	Nov. 24
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 10	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 17		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 7	Tuesday	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	Nov. 18	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 4	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Nov. 15
,, ...	,, 18	,, ...	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

	Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct. 6
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...		,, ...	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday ..... Oct. 27 Monday ..... Nov. 24

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

3rd Oct.	1873.	31st Oct.	1873.	1st Dec.	1873.
6th ,,	,,	3rd Nov.	,,	5th ,,	,,
*10th ,,	,,	7th ,,	,,	10th ,,	,,
13th ,,	,,	10th ,,	,,	12th ,,	,,
17th ,,	,,	14th ,,	,,	16th ,,	,,
20th ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,	19th ,,	,,
*24th ,,	,,	*21st ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
27th ,,	,,	24th ,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
		*28th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,

* Persian Gulf steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. Afterpacket.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Igutpoora, Nassick, Mumrat, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Minar, Khed, Dapooley, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah, 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

had become a Roman Catholic priest; the others had, being married, remained in lay communion. All had made sacrifices by severing themselves from friends, and interfering with their own worldly prospects. They claimed to have found spiritual rest. They desired that others should find it. They took the keenest interest in clergymen whom they well knew to be passing through mental conflicts similar to what they had themselves passed through. They looked upon all progression towards submission to the Roman Catholic Church as due to the guidance of the Holy Spirit; all retrogression therefrom as the devil's work. The devil, said one, had put before such an one Ffoulkes's 'Divisions of Christendom,' and so had thrown him back upon his old errors. Nothing can exceed the friendliness with which all the pilgrims associate together, the graceful ease with which they glide from pleasantry to devotion, and from devotion to earnest talk. Only one dissatisfaction has been as yet expressed—that is, at the high charges for refreshments at the railway buffets. A pilgrimage is really beset with hardship when pilgrims have to pay a franc for a cup of coffee, three francs for a plate of meat, four for meat and vegetables. In spite of this, the pilgrims, I doubt not, will offer up very fervent prayers for France at the shrine to which they are proceeding."

THE last despatch of the Government of India on Juggunath car accidents, dated 21st August, is published. It is in effect this—The Government of India cannot agree with the view that the dragging of heavy and unwieldy cars to the Rath Jatra ought to be stopped for the specific reason that the necessary superintendence of car-dragging must place British officers in an unseemly or incongruous situation. But His Excellency in Council fails to perceive why orders are required upon such a question as whether a British magistrate is or is not bound to be actually present in order to prevent the sacrifice of human life at the moving of dangerous cars. His Excellency must repeat his opinion that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code afford ample scope for dealing with all these matters. What the law says is that a magistrate may by written order issue certain directions to a particular individual, or to the public generally, whenever he thinks it likely that such directions will prevent danger to human life or safety. If a magistrate decides that a car cannot be safely dragged, he can direct that it shall not be moved until he, the magistrate, is satisfied that there is no danger in doing so; but this does not throw upon a magistrate or any public officer the responsibility of taking, or even of prescribing, the steps which may be necessary before the car can be dragged safely. His Excellency would lay down no general rule, and give no minute instructions; but would desire magistrates to act in regard to the Rath Jatra ceremonies exactly as they would act for the regulating of any other lawful assemblage or practice which may or may not be so managed as to cause danger to the public. To this end their power under the law is almost unlimited, and they have full discretion as to the manner of using it; while against orders passed under the chapter in the Criminal Procedure Code relating to local nuisances there is no appeal.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

A DEPUTATION of the Ahmedabad Association, consisting of Nugger Sett Premabhai Hemabhai, Rao Bahadoor Baicherdass Ambaidass, and Messrs. Cowasjee Muncherjee and Runchorlal Chotilal, waited on Mr. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, by appointment, the other day, and represented on behalf of the people that the Small Causes Court in this city is much appreciated and prized by them, and that they view with deep concern the contemplated scheme for its abolition and the establishment in lieu of an Extra Subordinate Judge's Court. Proof of the popularity of the former was shown to exist in the fact that cases coming for trial before it had increased from 2,300 to 7,000 annually and were still increasing; that it took but eighteen days for the disposal of a case, which is regarded as speedy justice, the average in the Subordinate Judge's being 111. It was further stated that Government realized a clear income of Rs. 22,000 annually from the Small Causes Court here, and that the funds would be ample to establish a Court in Kaira where one is needed. The Judge advised the deputation to send a written statement of what was wanted and he would submit it for the favourable consideration of Government.

BOMBAY.

FROM 1st October the charge for the insertion of domestic occurrences in the *Bombay Gazette* will be Re. 2.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, for the month of October, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and the agencies, price 8 annas.

THANADAR OF CHUMARDEE.—Mr. Laljee Curson has been appointed to act as Thanadar at Chumardee, in Kattywar.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee, up to 27th ult., was 96 inches 36 cents. at the hill, and 109 inches 68 cents in the valley.

ASSAULT.—A Mooslman named Mulla Shere Ali was yesterday fined ten rupees by the Senior Magistrate, for assaulting one Nusserwanjee Byramjee, a carpenter.

THE REV. W. TAYLOR is expected to arrive in Bombay from Calcutta on Friday. He returns in a fortnight, the interval being spent partly here and partly at Poona.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a man named Bheeka Luxmon was convicted of stealing a dhotur, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

RUTNAGHERRY.—A correspondent of a mofussil paper complains that great difficulty is experienced in the Rutnaghery district in getting money for currency notes or notes for money.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Up to the 22nd September, nearly Rs. 27,000 had been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that Messrs. Forbes and Co. intend to resign the management of the Broach Mills Company, which will be made over to Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co.

FALL OF A WALL.—The side wall of a house at Coombarwarra, belonging to one Moola Kumshaid, on Monday fell upon the adjoining house, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 150, and slightly injuring two persons.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT AT SURAT.—The District Judge of Surat has ordered the transference of a few cases every month from the first-class Subordinate Judge's Court to that of the Assistant Judge's Court of the place.

CONVICTION ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira the other day, a man of the Coolie caste, residing in the village of Anund, was convicted on a charge of theft, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions terminated yesterday after a sitting of eighteen days. One of the cases was tried before the Chief Justice, one before Mr. Justice Green, and the rest before the presiding judge at the Sessions, Mr. Justice Marriott.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Mahomedan named Hakim Abdool, a suspicious character, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of having in his possession three copper vessels, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th September, was 60 feet 3 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 83 inches 72 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 3 tenths, the rainfall being 65 inches 47 cents.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Peetamber Gungoo, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise in a building, and not giving any satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WAGHEERS AT PORBUNDER.—The Wagheers have again made their appearance at Porebunder. A correspondent states that the leaders of the gang have written to the Rana of Porebunder that they will loot his country. A man of the Lohana caste has been arrested on suspicion. Captain Scott has gone in pursuit of the Wagheers.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed one Mahomed Chinee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of housebreaking by night and theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,194, the property of Hajee Oomerkhan Ameerkhan, a baker, residing on the Obelisk Road.

GAMBLING.—The *Arya Mitra* complains of the great prevalence of the vice of gambling among the better and richer classes, particularly on holidays, and asks the Bombay police not to be contented with hunting out and bringing to light the humbler gamblers only, but to deal in the same way with those who are guilty of the same crime, but belong to, and move among, higher classes.

THE TOLL BILL.—An Anglo-Mahrattee newspaper of Bombay observes that the Toll Bill and the new District Municipalities Bill will immensely add to the local burden on the ryots. During the last nine or ten years the number of toll gates has so much multiplied, that there is scarcely a large road which is without them, and one can scarcely travel fifty miles without crossing two or three toll bars.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Zurthosti Dnyan Vurdhak Mundlee will be held in the premises of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday, the 5th October, at 2 P.M., to show how a literary society materially tends to increase and diffuse knowledge as well as to develope the power of reasoning, by members of the Mundlee being required to deliver lectures and write essays on given subjects within a prescribed time, under the inspection of a select committee. Prizes are to be distributed to successful candidates.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the body of Jeejaba Luxmon, a policeman in the employ of the Company. It appears that on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, while the deceased was doing his duty at the station he was knocked down and killed on the spot by a local train. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway engine."

A DISHONEST COMPANION.—On Monday, Cooversingh Pertabsingh and Butteenasingh Moorsingh reported to the police that they arrived in Bombay about ten days ago from Surat, and put up with a friend in Coppersmith Street, Mazagon. They had with them a companion named Suntsingh, who disappeared on Sunday night, taking with him a currency note for Rs. 500, three gold mohurs, valued at Rs. 62, and Rs. 10 in cash belonging to Cooversingh; one currency note for Rs. 100, four currency notes for Rs. 10 each, four sovereigns, Rs. 40 in cash, and a piece of gold valued at Rs. 36. It is suspected that the accused has made off towards Jubbulpoor.

THE BREACH OF THE CUSTOMS ACT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Captain Gray, of the steam-ship Asia, was charged with assaulting Mr. Lang, an officer in H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, while in the execution of his duty. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Payne appeared for the defence. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that on the 24th September Mr. Lang was in official charge of the ship, discharging her cargo, &c., when he was ordered by the defendant to leave the part of the ship (the poop), which he refused to do. The defendant thereupon used force by pushing him away from the place and thereby obstructing him in his official capacity. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 50.

THE PAREL ACCIDENT FUND.

It has been arranged that the undermentioned officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company constitute a committee, to receive and administer the fund which is being raised by subscription for the benefit of the children of the sufferers in the accident at Parell on the 23rd September:—Mr. Currey, Agent; Mr. Mathew, Chief Resident Engineer; Mr. Sleater, Resident Engineer; Mr. Carroll, Locomotive Superintendent; and that Mr. J. O'Connell, Deputy Auditor and accountant, act as treasurer of the fund.

The following further subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.	... 10
R. P. Brunton, Esq.	... 10
Captain Giles, I.N.	... 10
Surgeon-Major Bruce...	... 5
Colonel Creagh...	... 10
Surgeon-Major Trestrail	... 5
Surgeon-Major Mills	... 5
Colonel Thacker	... 5
Colonel C. D. Macleod	... 10
Captain Karslake	... 10

SHIPPING ITEMS.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND CO'S S.S. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—For Genoa—Rev. and Mrs. J. Smithwhite and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cruickshank, six children, and 2 nurses, Lieut. H. B. S. Gower, and Colonel G. M. B. Farquharson. For Suez—one deck. For Alexandria—one deck. For Aden—Mr. Hajee Subsudeen, Mrs. Felecka Fellan, and eleven deck passengers. She will carry the following cargo:—For Liverpool—422 bales cotton and 73 bales wool. For Naples—400 bales cotton. For Marseilles—1,050 cwts. wheat, 1,800 cwts. gingelly seed, and 8½ cwts. mowra seed. For Genoa—400 bales cotton, 6,3244 cwts. gingelly seed, and 40 cwts. castor oil. For Trieste.—100 bales cotton and 172½ cwts. coffee. For Suez—532 cwts. coolfa oil and 126 cwts. sandalwood oil.

THE S.S. TIMOR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from London, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 465 packages oilmanstores, 102 cases provisions, 8 casks ink, 35 cases colour, 4 cases saddlery, 44 cases kiltiles, 1 cask whisky, 5 cases boots, 33 cases drugs, 383 packages papers, 22 bundles tobacco 8 cases books, 3 cases bullets, 49 casks disinfecting powder, 2 casks wine, 5 packages sarsaparilla, 19 bundles tubes, 4 casks chinaware, 38 packages cochineal, 41 case, biscuits, 19 cases and 2 casks apothecary ware, 1 box spoons and forks, 3 packages China blue and wall paper, 2 cases umbrellas, 5 casks patent fuse, 29 cases varnish, 11 packages lamp and glassware, 4 cases padlock and fish hooks, 2 cases pottery, 4 cases grocery, 34 cases needles, 1 case shawls, 10 packages blocks, 250 drums oil, 33 bales old paper, 50 bales sheeting, 4 bales canvas, 182 cases candles, 139 bottles quicksilver, 5 cases cordials, 4 cases copperware, 2 cases paper caps, 5 casks chinaware, 5 cases copper sheeting, 4 bundles copper bolts, 1 case soap, 150 cases yellow metal sheets, 5 bales linens, 5 casks paint, 4 cases butter, 11,407 plates spelter, 700 casks alum, 24 boxes type, 3 casks corks, 5 cases milk, 5 casks crucibles, 12 cases old files, 4 cases percussion caps, 4 cases twine, 8 cases leather, 1 case carriage, 1 case medicine, 6 cases carriage work, 1 case spectacles, 15 cases sauce, 21 cases hardware, 4 470 packages iron, 20 cases sheet copper, 13 packages mills, 10 cases zinc, 6 crates buckets, 2 wheels, 40 cases galvanized iron, 7 cases hinges, 77 cases and 2,288 pipes, 125 kegs lead, 8 casks blacking, 50 casks shots, 10 cases bleaching powder, 19 packages printing ink, 7 cases acid, 40 cases cheese, 3 cases toys and gold leaves, 270 packages nails, 5 cases lamps, 203 cases glass, 22 barrels resin, 4 cases potash, 7 cases sewing machines, 30 cases champagne, 129 drums oil, 3 half hogsheads vinegar, 100 cases kerosine oil, 300 barrels powders, 36 cases stationery, 34 plates iron, 187 bales yarn and twist, 159 packages window glass, 195 cases machinery, 4 cases safes, 30 cases milk; 1,078 cases, 11 casks 1 hogshead, and 3 casks wine; 1,370 packages cotton, 428 packages beer, 4 cases wines and cordials, 789 casks and 5 hogsheads bottled ale, 66 cases wines and stores, 5 cases wines and gold thread, 146 cases and 2 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads brandy and claret, and many packages of merchandise, machinery, and sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPT. & OCT.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.			H. M.	FT.
6 49 m	3 3	Wednesday ...	1	0 49 a	0 5
7 20 a	3 4			0 58 m	4 4
8 16 m	4 0	Thursday	2	1 16 a	1 4
8 11 a	2 3			2 27 m	3 8
9 12 m	5 2	Friday	3	3 29 m	2 8
9 21 a	3 10			4 13 a	1 8
9 55 m	6 3	Saturday	4	4 17 m	6 3
10 12 a	5 3			4 47 a	7 0
10 33 m	7 1	Sunday	5	5 0 m	6 8
10 55 a	8 6			5 24 a	8 3
11 8 m	7 7	Monday.....	6	5 42 m	6 6
11 41 a	7 6			6 0 a	8 11
11 42 m	7 6	Tuesday.....	7		

Moon—Full, 6th, 10h. 31m. A.M.

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THOSE who were present in the Cathedral on Monday evening, and saw its crowded condition, will be surprised to learn that the offertory amounted to only Rs. 551-6-0. It has been represented to us that owing to the difficulty of collecting from so crowded a congregation it is feared that many were prevented from making their offerings, and we have been requested to state that any additional contributions will be still thankfully received.

Such a union of the choirs of the churches cannot but do good we imagine. On Monday evening the singing was very creditable, though there was a little unsteadiness now and then; but the volume of sound was not what we expected from a choir of upwards of a hundred voices. Some arrangement seems to be necessary in the new chancel for throwing forward the sound. The Rev. Mr. Maule preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion.

THE SO-CALLED "GREAT CLAIMANT CASE" IN BOMBAY.

AT the High Court on Monday last, the matter of the estate and effects of Coza Cazar de Gregorian, deceased, which a contemporary, exercising an unusual flight of fancy, dignified with the name of the "Great Claimant Case" at Bombay, was called on before Sir Charles Sargent. The amount really available in the present case is Rs. 88,000, or nearly a lac of rupees, instead of the fabulous sum which the imagination of a writer in our contemporary's columns may have led his readers to believe to be within the bounds of probability.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for one set of petitioners in the matter, Kirkar Ekelik Iskenderian and others. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for another set of petitioners, Adrian Skinderoglon and others. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared to contest the claims of the abovementioned petitioners on behalf of forty-six persons residing in the Ottoman dominions, who were petitioners on a former occasion when the matter was heard before Sir Matthew Sausse in 1862, excluding those of them who resided in Italy and Austria. The Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State. The petition of the Iskenderians was filed in May 1868, and that of the Skinderoglons in March 1873.

The Advocate-General said the petitioners wanted Government to refund Rs. 1,33,000 which were paid to Mr. Mayhew's clients under the order of Sir Matthew Sausse.

Mr. Mayhew was called upon to address the Court first. He thought it would be convenient to dispose of the petition of the Skinderoglons in the first instance. The learned counsel then stated briefly the facts of the case and the circumstances under which the different claims arose. Sir Matthew Sausse delivered his judgment on the 11th August 1862 in favour of five representatives of a cousin of the deceased Coza Cazar Gregorian; and Mr. Mayhew's clients, the descendants of the five persons, got Rs. 1,33,000 under the learned judge's order. What Sir Matthew Sausse regarded as a very improbable, but possible, contigency, had now occurred, and two new sets of claimants to the property had turned up; and they expected Mr. Mayhew's clients or the Government to refund to them the money distributed by the Turkish Ambassador in London under Sir Matthew Sausse's order. The learned judge's order was made under section 52 of Act VIII. of of 1855; and Mr. Mayhew's clients did not dispute it, although the two sets of new claimants did. His clients were in the position of having got a decree; and he was prepared to shew that the forty-six persons for whom he appeared were the descendants of the five representatives of the deceased. The learned counsel had thought the new petitioners would be first called upon to prove their claims, and stated what he considered would be a convenient course to adopt.

Mr. Pigot said the case of his clients was that Sir Matthew Sausse made the order upon *ex-parte* statements which were left uncontradicted. He did not know who it was that distributed the money. It was paid to the Turkish Ambassador, who was to ascertain who the descendants of the five representatives of the deceased were. The proper course appeared to him to be that Mr. Mayhew's clients should establish their claim.

Mr. Mayhew proceeded to state the facts of the case. The deceased intestate Coza Cazar Gregorian, whom Sir Matthew Sausse found to be an Armenian, was a native of the village of Shorot in Natchkivan in Persia, and in 1763 settled in Bengal for the purposes of trade. He died in India, the place of his domicile. The new petitioners now set up that he was born in Constantinople.

Sir Charles Sargent—I thought there was a dispute as to the law. The simple question now appears to be who were the deceased's next of kin.

Mr. Pigot—The question is as to the distribution of the property according to English law and who were the next of kin.

Mr. Mayhew went on to say that Gregorian died in 1774 on a voyage from Calcutta to Bussorah. His property was left in charge of his Calcutta agent, Satoor Gregorio, who held a power of attorney and obtained letters of administration to his estate. An application for a similar grant of letters of administration was made in Bombay, but was refused by the Mayor's Court in Bombay. About that time, one Maghardich, who was living at Constantinople, set up a claim to the estate. His case was that the deceased intestate was the eldest of fourteen children whose parents lived at Constantinople and were born in Turkey. After Mighardich's death, the representatives of the five sons of his sister, Arzuni, renewed the claim. Sir Matthew Sausse adopted the pedigree attached to their petition and eventually decided that they were entitled to the property. It was left to the Turkish Ambassador to ascertain who were the real representatives of Arzuni's five sons and pay the money to them. In 1787, one Parsedan, an inhabitant of Constantinople, by means of his constituted attorney applied for letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, which were refused. An appeal was made to the Privy Council, but the decision of the Court at Bombay was confirmed. In 1803, the Registrar of the Court was directed to make out a genealogical tree, but it was not prepared until 1812, when the duty was transferred to the Master in Equity. He advertised for creditors and next of kin of the deceased intestate, but from 1814 to 1861, a period of forty-seven years, no claimant turned up to claim the Rs. 2,29,135, which were in the hands of Government. The claimants slept upon their rights. The above sum was transferred in 1855 by the Administrator-General at Bombay to the Bombay Government. Out of that sum Sir Matthew Sausse declared a distribution of three-fifths among Mr. Matthew's clients, and a balance of Rs. 88,000 remained unclaimed. In 1815, the Master in Equity at Bombay declared his inability to prepare a genealogical tree. Pedigrees, which had been prepared in Constantinople, Vienna, and Venice by certain monks and others, were produced in Court in 1862. Sir Matthew Sausse found that the deceased was born in Armenia and was domiciled in India, and that the English law would apply to the matter of his estate. The learned judge ordered three-fifths of the property of the deceased to be divided in five equal shares between the descendants of the five sons of Arzuni.

The Advocate-General—I understand my learned friend to admit that his clients got the money.

Mr. Mayhew—I cannot admit that they did. The money was paid to the Turkish Ambassador, and I presume the Turkish Government distributed it. By an order of Sir Matthew Sausse, dated 11th June 1863, three-fifths of the money were to be paid to the Turkish Ambassador in London, who guaranteed a proper distribution of it.

Sir Charles Sargent—Was not this order of Sir Matthew Sausse made after advertisements had been put in the newspapers calling upon all claimants to come forward?

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord, the order was made on the affidavit of Dr. Dallas. Leave to appeal was granted, but the appeal was not prosecuted.

Sir Charles Sargent (to Mr. Mayhew)—You are not asking any thing except simply to contest the claims now made?

Mr. Mayhew—No, my Lord.

The Advocate-General—Sir Matthew Sausse does not say what is to be done with the remaining two-fifths of the money. In fact the question here is simply between the two branches, the descendants of Arzuni and the people represented by the two sets of petitioners.

Sir Charles Sargent—The fund is very small now.

Mr. Pigot—Very near by a lac with interest. I urge that Mr. Mayhew has no *locus standi* here.

Sir Charles Sargent—He appears to dispute the claim of your clients to the money already distributed. He makes no fresh application.

Mr. Mayhew—Just so, my Lord. The learned counsel next put in a number of documents referring to the claim of his clients.

Mr. Hart then stated the claim of the Iskenderians, and put in a number of documents at the further hearing of the matter yesterday. The details as to which of the claimants are the nearest kinsmen of the deceased are of no public interest. No oral evidence is to be adduced; and it is likely that after the claims of the new petitioners have been stated, a commission would have to be sent to Constantinople and elsewhere for the taking of further evidence. The matter cannot, therefore, be disposed of finally for some months to come.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

ACCOUNTS REJECTED AND DIRECTORS ACCUSED OF ROBBING THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Monday, at the office of Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to transact the following business:—To receive the directors' report and audited accounts until the 30th June 1873; to elect directors in the place of those resigned; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama was called to the chair.

Mr. K. M. Heeramanek—Before the business of the meeting commences, I wish to know who is our solicitor.

Mr. Skipsey (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) was in attendance evidently on behalf of the directors.

Mr. Brice—Messrs. Leathes and Crawford are our solicitors, but they are absent, and we have called Mr. Skipsey.

Mr. Heeramanek—Has he been called by the directors?

Mr. Brice—He has not been called by the directors, but called by ourselves, because it is necessary a solicitor should be present at a meeting like this.

Mr. Heeramanek—The directors say they did not authorise you to call a solicitor at all. What business have we of a solicitor in our meeting? What important alterations in the deed are there to be made that you want a solicitor?

Mr. Brice—It has been customary to have a solicitor at our annual meeting; and if Mr. Crawford was here, he would bear me out in this statement.

After some further conversation of no consequence,

Mr. Heeramanek—Then I move that Mr. Skipsey be asked to leave the meeting, as we do not want a solicitor here.

Mr. Brice—Well, if the directors say they don't want a solicitor, he (Mr. Skipsey) shall remain here on my behalf. There is no earthly reason why Mr. Skipsey should not be here.

Mr. Heeramanek—And there is no earthly reason why he should be here. (Looking about him in triumph.) I call upon the directors to explain what need of a solicitor they have here.

The Chairman—It is usual to have a solicitor at the annual meeting.

Mr. Brice—In case a legal question should turn up, the solicitor would be at hand to advise. That has been the practice at every meeting.

Mr. Brice read the directors' report.

The Chairman—Has any body any objection to the accounts being adopted?

Mr. Heeramanek—Before the accounts are adopted, I have to ask certain questions. An item of Rs. 1,410 for hoop iron in stock is put down, whilst that article was not actually in hand.

Mr. Brice—Yes, it was in hand.

Mr. Heeramanek—Where?

Mr. Brice—Partly at Colaba and partly in the office.

Mr. Heeramanek (looking about him consequentially)—Is your office, then, a godown of the company?

Mr. Brice—Yes; this is the office of the company and it is our office.

Mr. Heeramanek—What quantity of hoop iron have you had on hand?

Mr. Brice—There was a portion here and a portion at Colaba, which the books will show.

Mr. Heeramanek—Why did you keep the hoop iron here? This is not the godown of the company.

Mr. Brice—That is my business as to where it is to be kept.

Mr. Heeramanek—It is better you consult your solicitor before you speak. You had better take care of what you say. Just now you said——

Mr. Brice—If you put questions in the insolent manner you do, I refuse to answer them.

Mr. Heeramanek (looking round with a leer in his eye)—That is only an excuse you want to make. It will not do. On the 22nd September, we went to Colaba with a director, and there was no hoop iron there except some which the manager said belonged to Gaddum and Co. (Looks at some statements.) Who has signed these statements?

Mr. Brice—They are signed by the secretaries and treasurers.

Mr. Heeramanek—And why not by the manager and engineer?

Mr. Brice explained the statements were as usual signed by the secretaries and treasurers, and that the hoop iron was in the office and not at Colaba on the 22nd September when Mr. Heeramanek and Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy went there.

Mr. Heeramanek—The shareholders want justice and truth; they don't want more. We must have all information about the company.

Mr. Brice—You shall have all the information you want.

Mr. Heeramanek—The manager, Mr. Nowrojee, is here and you will ask him about the hoop iron.

Mr. Brice—This is not a court of law. I cannot put him questions.

Mr. Heeramanek—He is our servant, and you may ask him.

Mr. Nowrojee was asked by Mr. Brice and stated there was only a small quantity of broken hoops at Colaba. Mr. Brice maintained they were of the value put upon them.

Mr. Bottleboy—I don't think you will get three rupees a piece in the market.

Mr. Brice—That is the price put upon them.

Mr. Bottleboy—If the accounts are kept in this manner, it is not satisfactory.

Mr. Brice—They are not kept in this manner.

Mr. Heeramanek (appealing to the shareholders)—The manager says there is only 5 or 6 cwts. of hoop iron while the secretaries and treasurers make it 115 cwts!!

Mr. Brice—There was a large quantity. I did not weigh it myself.

Mr. Heeramanek—It was the duty of the secretaries and treasurers to see that the stock is properly kept. We look to you, and not to your clerk whom you sent to weigh; and before you sign the accounts, you ought to see they are correct.

Mr. Brice—I signed them as correct to the best of my belief. (Speaks to the manager)—Nowrojee now says he made a mistake. You had better ask him yourself.

Mr. Heeramanek—Nowrojee, only take care what you say. Is there any hoop iron at Colaba?

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, there is a quantity of broken hoops.

Mr. Fraser (of Messrs. Fraser and Miller)—I went down to Colaba the other day; and I certainly saw a very large heap of hoop iron on the company's premises.

Mr. Bottlebhoy said the accounts conflicted with facts.

Mr. Heeramanek said they went to see the hoop iron with one of the directors.

Mr. Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas, a director, said he went to Colaba on the 22nd September with Mr. Heeramanek and Mr. Bottleboy, and there were no broken hoops there.

Mr. M. R. DeQuadros—You must take the assurance of the secretaries and treasurers that the hoop iron is there.

Mr. Heeramanek—We cannot take any statements without satisfying ourselves.

Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Hathidaroo—We had better go with the secretaries and treasurers to Colaba and see how much there is in stock.

Mr. Heeramanek—Two hours ago I asked Mr. Brice; and he said to me, in the presence of the chairman and other directors, that he kept no account.

Mr. Quadros—We must accept the secretaries and treasurers' statement.

Mr. Brice—I decline to answer anything that forms no part of the business before the meeting.

Mr. Heeramanek—This is part of the business. We are going to prove that the accounts say there was hoop iron in stock, but there was none.

The Chairman—Our secretary says the accounts are correct, and they must be accepted.

Mr. Heeramanek—As chairman, it is you who should direct the secretary, and not the secretary who should direct you. Before signing the accounts as directors, you ought to have satisfied yourself that they were correct. We are not going blind-folded to adopted the accounts. Oh, no.

Mr. Quadros—What is your proposition then? You had better make it.

Mr. Heeramanek—My proposition is this—If the secretary had hoop iron in stock, why did he buy it for the company from others? If he had not in stock, all right; he may have used it. We only want satisfaction. A consultation took place here between the secretary and the directors.

Mr. Brice assured the meeting the statement was quite correct, for there was on the 30th June 1873 hoop iron of the value put upon it. If the directors were going to make enquiries, he was willing to go and verify the statement. But if the allegation was correct that there was no hoop iron, he was ready to make good the loss.

Mr. Heeramanek (again appealing to the shareholders)—Such excuses won't do. It will not do to say you will make good the loss after shareholders have found out the inaccuracy in the accounts. We must not adopt them.

Mr. Brice—No inaccuracy is proved. I say the statements are correct to the best of my belief.

Mr. Quadros—The secretaries and treasurers don't go themselves to see the broken pieces of iron weighed.

Mr. Brice—The iron is there. A shareholder says he saw it there, and the manager now says it is there.

Mr. Heeramanek—I appeal to you, Mr. Hurgovundas, as a director, whether you are satisfied with the explanation given by the secretaries and treasurers?

Mr. Hurgovundas—The hoop iron was not at Colaba when we went to see it on the 22nd September.

The Chairman—It may have been lent, as such articles are sometimes borrowed by one company of another.

Mr. Heeramanek—Do you say so of your own knowledge?

The Chairman—It is the usual practice in Bombay.

Mr. Heeramanek—We must not follow the practice, but the provisions of the deed, which, as a director, you ought to know.

Mr. Hathidaroo (to Chairman)—Why we made you directors?

Mr. Heeramanek now turned to another subject. (To Mr. Brice)—Have you sold press pipes to Mr. Hart, the late engineer?

Mr. Brice—Certainly not.

Mr. Heeramanek—Are the pipes mentioned in the stock in trade?

Mr. Brice said he could not say without referring to the books. (After doing so.) In the first place, he said he sold no pipes whatever to Mr. Hart. He then requested the chairman to call Mr. Heeramanek to order.

Mr. Heeramanek—And I request the chairman to call the secretary and treasurer to order. (To Mr. Brice)—Did you not write about the pipes?

Mr. Brice—Yes, I wrote.

Mr. Heeramanek—Did you not lend the pipes?

Mr. Brice—Yes, it is the custom to lend, and in return to borrow.

Mr. Heeramanek—You lent the press pipes then?

Mr. Brice—Yes, to Sooderdas Mooljee, director of the company.

Mr. Heeramanek—You did so without the authority of the directors, and we now learn that Sooderdas Mooljee uses his influence as a director to benefit himself in preference to the shareholders.

Mr. Brice said he lent the pipes with the authority of a director, not an outsider.

Mr. Heeramanek—And you may lend the money of the company without the authority of the directors! What right have the secretaries and treasurers to lend such an important article as press pipes without the authority of the directors?

Mr. Skipsey—I must remind you that you have gone very near the confines of slander and defamation; and I only ask you to be a little more careful before you speak again.

Mr. Heeramanek—I am not slandering at all. (To the shareholders in Gujeratee)—I will not be put down in this manner.

Mr. Skipsey—You said just now that the secretaries and treasurers may lend the money of the company. That is close upon defamation; and I must ask you to be more careful in your language.

Mr. Heeramanek—I am not going to defame anybody here; but as a shareholder I was going to ask a question, which I have a right to do. (Turning to another subject)—As usual, why is not the cotton pickings mentioned in the balance sheet?

Mr. Brice was understood to say it was not the practice to do so.

Nensey Khetsey here got up on his legs and said in Gujeratee—The pickings were sold by the secretaries by auction sale for Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Quadros—Take care what you say, as you may have to go to the Police Court.

A Parsee Shareholder—What do you threaten us with the police for?

Mr. Heeramanek—That shareholder says that the pickings were sold by the secretaries by auction sale for Rs. 3,000.

After some conversation with Nensey Khetsey, Mr. C. R. Mody, an auditor of the company, explained it was quite possible the secretaries might have sold the pickings of a debtor of the company.

Mr Brice denied all knowledge of the sale of any pickings.

Mr. C. R. Mody—The matter is satisfactorily explained now.

Mr. Quadros—Then let the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. Heeramanek—No adoption of the accounts. There is no mention of the cotton pickings in the balance sheet.

The Chairman—It is not sold yet.

Mr. Heeramanek—Why then is it not mentioned in the stock in trade? Don't you think, if not sold, it should have been shown in the stock?

Mr. Mody—Yes, it might have been shown.

Mr. Brice—It is not the practice.

Mr. Mody—It is not customary to do so.

Mr. Heeramanek—Then joint stock companies must follow practice, and not the law! Is that so? Now for a gold watch returned to A. C. Brice and Co. London, for disposal. Why was it not shown in the profit and loss account for two years?

Mr. Brice—It was omitted by mistake.

Mr. Heeramanek—I must tell the shareholders that and my friend Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas called upon Hurgovundas Pranjeevundas, a director, and asked him to account for the watch; and it was on his pressure that the secretary accounts for the watch now.

Mr. Brice—He brought it to my notice.

Mr. Heeramanek—Or it would not have been accounted for?

Mr. Brice—Yes, it was to be accounted for in this year's accounts.

Mr. Heeramanek—There is an item of Rs. 600 bonus to engineer and manager for 1871-72. Was it given with the authority of the directors?

The Chairman—It must have been, since they have signed the minutes of proceedings.

Mr. Heeramanek—Was it given with the sanction of the directors?

The Chairman—Yes, yes, it was done with the authority of the directors.

Mr. Heeramanek—I see a director, Mr. Hurgovundas, says no.

Mr. Hurgovundas—I gave no authority.

The Chairman—You must have been absent at the meeting.

Mr. Heeramanek asked for the company's coal book. Mr. Brice said he thought it was at Colaba. The manager said he had sent it to the Fort office long ago.

Mr. Heeramanek—In such a valuable article as coal, the book is ridiculous. Such is the management of the company (in derision)—a very good and efficient management!!

Mr. Hathidaroo—I thought it was a school-boy's copy-book! (Laughter.)

Mr. Brice said it was a book kept by the late manager, and he believed it was properly kept. The engineer entered the consumption of coal in his daily statement.

Mr. Bottleboy—Did you keep no book for coal?

Mr. Brice—That has been the practice for many years. If the directors did not approve of it, they would have changed the system. The book is kept in charge of the manager of the presses.

After some unimportant discussion about the weighment of coal,

Mr. Heeramanek (again appealing to the shareholders)—You see, you may have satisfied yourselves from the answers in what state the affairs of the company

"AT IT AGAIN!"

THE indignant exclamation of Dennis, the critic, "that's my thunder by——" is re-called by an amusing attempt of the *Times of India* to convict the *Daily Telegraph* of plagiarism. Here is a specimen of the alleged copying which the *Times of India* prints in parallel columns :—

(*Times of India, July* 23, 1877.)

What happens in this—some fifty vultures make their abode in the lofty palms within the enclosure, and when the dead is deposited in the Towers, they swoop down and do not rise again till all the flesh has disappeared. In a few hours none of the body remains except the bones.

(*Daily Telegraph, Sept.* 4, 1877.

Now it is the turn of the winged undertakers, who show by their behaviour that they perfectly understand the funeral rites of the Guebres. Motionless yet watchful, the great birds on the trees and walls have not stirred a feather till the little door was shut, but when the bolt slides and the bearers in white descend, there is a sudden rush of pinions towards the tower, and a cloud of the yellow and brown vultures falls down upon the spot. It wheels above the pale circle of the turret, and then simultaneously disappears behind the lofty masonry; and, strange to tell, that hidden but too easily-imagined scene of living burial, which would seem so horrible to others, is not regarded with any misgivings by a Parsee.

The reader will detect much the same resemblance in the above extracts as there was between Captain Fluellen's river in Monmouth and the river in Macedon. Our contemporary will hardly persuade the public that the *Telegraph's* "Old Savage" has so far forsworn the tastes of civilization as to pirate the leading articles of the *Times of India*. It will be seen from the *Telegraph's* article, which we reprint elsewhere, that the writer must have possessed not only a much more minute knowledge of the locality than the writer in the *Times*, but a knowledge of the sacred literature of the Parsees which is altogether wanting in the latter's article.

The above we take from the *Indian Statesman*; but for want of time we should have written much to the same effect ourselves. We carefully read the parallel columns prepared by the *Times of India* on Monday to convict the *Daily Telegraph* of plagiarism; and though the leader writer's idea of writing on the subject of the Towers of Silence may have been prompted by his having seen the article in the Bombay *Times*, there appears to be no ground for charge that writer with plagiarism. The leader in the *Daily Telegraph*, it is evident, is from the pen of a much more cultivated and better informed writer than the author of the article which appeared in the *Times of India*. If we may hazard a guess, we think it not at all unlikely that the *Daily Telegraph's* article was written by a gentleman well known two or three years ago as an editor in this city. The *Times of India* now, we notice, prudently modifies its statement that *every* Parsee's soul goes to heaven when the life leaves the body.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. DONALD MASON GARDINER, late Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, will take up the duties of Joint Magistrate at Allahabad at the close of the present holiday.

COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—Our Simla contemporary recommends the nomination of Mr. J. B. Roberts as Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. —*Indian Mirror.*

SECOND CLASS CARRIAGES OF THE E. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—An improved description of second class carriages, with several accessories of comfort, has been introduced by the above Railway Company.—*Id.*

NOBIN CHUNDER BANERJEE'S CASE.—A report is spread to the effect that Nilcomul Mookerjee, the father of Alokashe, the murdered wife of Nobin Chunder Banerjee, is dead. The death of Nilcomul following so quickly that of his wife looks somewhat suspicious. It is whispered that both are still in the flesh.—*Id.*

AN ORTHODOX HINDU ON BENGALIS VISITING ENGLAND.—So long as Bengalis on their return to India will not wear the *dhooty* and *chuddur*, or decline to sit on the primitive stools to eat their food, and to reverence the ancient customs of this country, and to mix with their countrymen and give up residing in Chowringhee, and so long as the unclean food of foreigners pleases their appetites, just so long shall we despair of India's improvement.—*Saptahik Paridarshak.*

THE WRECK OF THE AGRA.—The Agra had on board a large collection of animals. I now learn that when the vessel left Calcutta Mr. Jamrak had got together some eighty large birds of the order Grallatores, a number of smaller birds, a case of flying foxes, three elephants a magnificent, streaked deer, two Bengal tigers, four hunting leopards, a tiger cat, and some other curios destined to stock the garden of the Zoo. Two of the elephants died before the vessel reached Galle, the remaining one was rescued by a P. and O. boat, but died subsequently on shore. It was a very small one and cost £200. One of the tigers was drowned, and the other swam ashore off Buona Vista. This animal was shot by Mr. Morris. We might have had a great deal of excitement from this source had the sporting proclivities of the Government Agent been a little less developed. One of the leopards was drowned, but what became of the others I have not been able to find out. The proprietor of this menagerie is said to have lost £1,700 with the Agra.—*Correspondent of the Examiner.*

TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE BY MEANS OF THE INJECTION OF AMMONIA AND BY OTHER REMEDIES.

From A. H. Wilson, Esq., M.D., Offg. Civil Surgeon, Moradabad; to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

On the 6th December 1871, I had the honour, at the request of Government, to submit a report on Professor Halford's remedy for snake-bite, in which was given an opinion on its efficacy, derived from experiments on the lower animals.

II.—Since then two opportunities have been afforded me of trying it on men bitten by venomous snakes; and as I believe His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor takes an interest in the subject, I beg you will submit for his perusal the accompanying detailed account of the cases, to which have been added some remarks on the action of snake-poison on the system.

III.—The remedy has not, as far as I am aware, been tried before in India on the human subject, and therefore I intend, unless Government object, to publish the cases in the *Indian Medical Gazette.*

Two cases of snake-bite treated by injection of liquor ammonia into the veins, with remarks on the action of snake-poison, by A. H. Hutton, M.D., *Officiating Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.*

CASE I.

On the night of the 19th June last year, at about half past 12 o'clock, Dabee, a Hindoo punkha cooly, aged 40 years, while sleeping in the verandah of my house, was bitten on the shoulder by a snake. The night being hot and close, he was lying without any covering on the upper part of his body, so that nothing intervened between his skin and the fangs of the reptile; and as there was bright moonlight at the time, he was able to see his assailant, which he described as being more than a yard long and black. The noise and confusion that followed awoke me, but unfortunately about five minutes elapsed before I could get a candle lighted so as to enable me to render him assistance. On inspecting the wound, there were found over the prominence of the right deltoid muscle, and about three-quarters of an inch apart, two large drops of a clear, serous-like fluid tinged with blood, which had apparently oozed from two small punctures, so minute that they could not be perceived with the naked eye. A burning pain was complained of in the neighbourhood of the bite, which rapidly increased in intensity, and extended so as to affect a circular portion of the integument, of the size of an ordinary saucer; and, judging from the description given of it by the patient, I concluded it was very similar in character to that produced by the sting of a scorpion. Having learned from the report of Dr. Fayrer's experiments that local treatment in such cases, unless instantaneously resorted to, is of no avail, I determined to give Professor Halford's remedy a trial. The hypodermic syringe necessary for this purpose I had with me, but unfortunately there was no ammonia in my house, and some had to be obtained from the Jail Hospital, about a quarter of a mile distant. While waiting for the ammonia, I had the patient walked up and down, and small quantities of brandy-and-water administered to him. At 12-45, or about a quarter of an hour after being bitten, he complained of the pain in the shoulder shooting towards his throat and chest, and said he was beginning to feel intoxicated (Nasha), but there was nothing in his appearance at this time to indicate that he was in any way under the influence of the poison. On the contrary, he was quite calm and collected, and answered all questions intelligently, while at the same time he was fully alive to the danger of his condition. "A person bitten by a black snake never recovers," he replied to one of his friends, who suggested by way of cheering him that the snake might possibly have been a non-poisonous one. His pupils were not dilated and contracted when exposed to the light of a candle; the pulse was normal, and there was no embarrassment of the respiration. About five minutes afterwards he began to lose control over the muscles of his legs, and staggered when left unsupported. At about 1 o'clock the paralysis of the legs having increased, the lower jaw began to fall, and frothy and viscid saliva to ooze from the mouth. He also spoke indistinctly, like a man under the influence of liquor. At 1-1 A.M., he began to moan and to shake his head frequently from side to side. The pulse was now somewhat accelerated, but was beating regularly. The respirations were increased in frequency. He was unable to answer questions, but appeared to be quite conscious. His arms did not seem to be paralysed. At 1-15 the liquor ammonia having been brought to me (strength of the British Pharmacopœia), twenty-five minims of it were rapidly injected under the skin of the fore-arm, but as this produced no result, the left basilic vein was slid bare and 25 minims injected into it. Having no skilled assistant with me, I had not time to observe what effect the operation had on the circulation, but it certainly caused no amelioration of the symptoms, and it was evident that the condition of the patient was fast becoming critical. He continued to moan and to shake his head from side to side, as if trying to get rid of viscid mucus in the throat. The respirations were laboured, but not stertorous. The external jugular vein of the left side was next exposed, and 25 minims of the liquor ammonia injected into it, but without producing any good effect. The breathing gradually became slower and slower, and finally ceased at 1-44 A.M., while the heart continued to beat for about one minute longer. No convulsions preceded dissolution, which took place in one hour and five minutes after the infliction of the bite.

Post-mortem examination at 6 A.M., *or five hours after death.*

Rigor mortis well marked. Countenance placid. Nothing abnormal could be noticed externally, except a slight tumefaction of the bitten shoulder. The apertures formed by the fangs of the snake could not be seen with the naked eye, but on removing the skin extensive ecchymosis of the cellular tissue was disclosed around the bitten part. The blood was everywhere fluid, and of a peculiar claret-like colour. The large thoracic and abdominal veins were gorged, and all the cavities of the heart were distended with fluid blood. Both lungs were much congested, and on making a section blood flowed freely from them. The liver, spleen, and kidneys were of a deeper colour than usual but otherwise were healthy. The membranes of the brain were much congested, but only a small quantity of serum was found, either external to that organ or in its ventricles. The brain substance was nowhere softened or diseased, but a section displayed numerous puncta cruenta. The post-mortem appearances, in short, were identical with those seen in the lower animals after cobra-bite, except that the blood did not coagulate on exposure to the air. On examining this fluid with a microscope magnifying 500 diameters, I was unable to observe any of the peculiar cell formations which are said by Professor Halford to be discernible in it after death from snake-bite. The white cells were not increased in numbers, while the red corpuscles were to a great extent broken up, and had coalesced, so as to form bright red amorphous masses. Many of them, however, had undergone no change.

CASE II.

On the 11th September last, at 4 P.M., one of my grasscutters, named Futwah, a healthy young man, about 22 years of age, while taking his pipe out of a hole in the stable-wall, was bitten by snake on the end of the middle finger. I saw him about ten minutes after the occurrence, when I found a ligature had been put round the finger, from the end of which blood was oozing freely. The epidermis being rough and horny, no distinct punctures could be seen. Pain was complained of in the finger, but there was no swelling beyond what was due to the ligature. The statement of the man regarding the appearance of the animal that had bitten him was at first rather puzzling, for he assured me most positively that he had seen it and recognised it to be a biscobra, a species of lizard, the bite of which is universally believed by natives to be more deadly than that of the cobra itself; but the fallacy of this supposition needs scarcely be pointed out, because it is well known that none of the saurian reptiles possess poisonous properties. On questioning him further, and after examining the hole in the stable-wall, it became evident that he could not possibly have seen more than a very small part of the animal; and, judging from the absence of pain in the arm and the quantity of blood flowing from the wound, I concluded he had been bitten by some non-venomous species of snake, probably a dhamin. As there was some doubt, however on this point, the ligature was tightened and an escharotic applied, after which I left them. One hour afterwards, or about a quarter past five o'clock, I saw him again when he said he was feeling intoxicated and his appearance did not belie his statement. His eyelids drooped, but he could raise them on making an effort to do so; he was unsteady on his legs, although he could still walk in a staggering sort of way; he could speak with difficulty and complained of a choking sensation in his throat and of a pain shooting up the bitten arm and extending all over the body, as he expressed it. The pupils were slightly dilated and contracted on the application of light; the pulse beat steadily without intermission, and its rate and force showed no deviation from the normal standard. There was perfect consciousness, and the patient being aware of his dangerous condition begged that one of his relatives, living a short distance off, might be sent for. The paralytic symptoms gradually increased until he could not walk, the choking feeling in the throat became intensified until it prevented him speaking or swallowing, but the pulse remained good and he breathed freely, although somewhat quicker than usual. At 6 o'clock, while he was in this condition, I laid bare the basilic vein of the left arm and injected into it 25 minims of the liquor ammonia of the strength of the British Pharmacopœia. The operation seemed to rouse him a little and increased the force and frequency of the heart's action, but no beneficial change in the general symptoms could be observed. Dr. Ruttledge, of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, now saw him, and at his suggestion the actual cautery was applied to the back of the neck. At about 6-30 the breathing began to be embarrassed by phlegm or mucus falling into the rima glottidis, and much relief was obtained by putting him on his side so as to allow the fluid to trickle from the mouth. He made no attempt to clear his throat, from which I surmised he had not the power to do so. Little change in the symptoms occurred until 7-15, when he became very restless and put his hands frequently to his throat. The breathing began to be laboured but not stertorous, while the pulse continued regular and of good force. The pupils were slightly dilated and contrated slowly when a candle was brought near them. He was unable to speak, but appeared to be quite conscious and waved his hand in the native fashion to indicate his dissent when told the injection of ammonia was about to be repeated. He also put his hands to his knees when asked to try and raise his legs. The latter seemed completely paralysed while the arms could be moved with considerable freedom, and in this respect no difference could be noticed in the two arms. I was unable to elicit any signs of pain or of reflex action by pinching or tickling the legs, but the sensibility of the upper part of the body and arms was retain to a great extent; which was proved by the patient wincing when the actual cautery was applied, and also when the skin was cut for the purpose of exposing the vein. The sense of hearing remained intact almost to the last. Vision did not seem to be impaired, but from losing the power of speech so soon, it was impossible to determine this point. The sense of taste was not tested. At 7-30, although the state of the circulation did not seem to demand it, 25 minims more of the liquor ammonia were injected into the basilic vein without producing any effect. Shortly after 8 A.M. saliva began to flow profusely from the mouth, the breathing became slower and slower, and at last stopped altogether. Perceiving that he was on the point of death, I thrust the nozzle of the syringe through the wall of the thorax and injected 25 minims of liquor ammonia into the rigth ventricle of the heart, and with the aid of attendants kept up artificial respiration until that organ ceased to beat. This occurred about two minutes after the respiration had stopped. Death took place in four hours after the infliction of the bite and was not preceded by convulsions or any involuntary action of the bladder or bowels.

Post-mortem examination at 7 A.M. *on the* 12*th or* 11 *hours after death.*

Body well nourished. Countenance placid. Rigor mortis well marked, middle finger slightly swollen. No distinct punctures could be seen. On removing the skin of the bitten finger extensive serous infiltration was discovered. On opening the chest the venous system was found to be gorged. All the cavities of the heart were distended with dark red fluid blood which, when looked at against the side of a white porcelain cup, had a peculiar claret-like tint. The lungs were deeply congested and on making a section of them, blood poured from the cut surface as from a fresh wound. The mesenteric veins were congested, and the liver and spleen were of a deeper colour than usual. There was nothing remarkble about the other abdominal organs. There was much congestion of the brain and its membranes, but more particularly near the sulci between the convulsions. The substance of the cerebrum, cerebellum, optic thalami, and medulla oblongata was of normal consistence, and sections displayed numerous puncta cruenta. There was some effusion of serum on the surface of the brain and a considerable quantity was found in the ventricles.

The blood was everywhere fluid and did not coagulate even when exposed to the air for three days. The contents of the right ventricle, into which the liquor ammonia was injected when the patient was in articulo mortis, were of a deep claret-colour, and after standing for five minutes threw down a dark coloured precipitate, leaving the supernatant fluid quite clear. I failed to see with the microscope the changes described by Professor Halford. The white cells were not in abnormal numbers. Many of the red corpuscles had broken up and coalesced, while others preserved their usual rounded appearance with the characteristic central disc.

(To be continued.)

ALPINE PERILS.—A Swiss paper, the *Bund*, reports an accident to Alexander Huber, who, while in company with three other mountaineers in search of crystals, fell into a crevasse 74 feet deep on a high peak of the Gasten-gratli, near the glacier of the Rhone. A thin crust of snow covering the crevasse gave way under him. One of his companions carried the news to the Hospice of the Grimsel in an hour and a half, travelling a difficult path which usually occupies five hours, and three of the inhabitants went to the rescue at the top of their speed. A rope was let down to Huber, a small portion of whose body was visible above the snow, and he caught at it, though he seemed scarcely sensible and moved with difficulty. After some ineffectual attempts to make the rope fast he sank back in the snow. One of the rescuers, Keholi, volunteered to descend, and swung himself down, but the rope was 12ft. too short, and in trying to catch a second which was lowered he lost his hold and fell to the bottom, happily clear of Huber, and without injury. He fastened the rope round Huber, who had been lying in 16 inches of ice water for five hours and both were drawn up. In three hours they reached the village where restoratives were applied to Huber, who did not for some time recover consciousness. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Rev. C. Bertie Marriott, aged 65, on the 27th of July last left the Hotel Rosey, Pontresina, Upper Engadine, in Switzerland, and has never been seen since. A large reward has been offered for information respecting him, but none has yet been obtained. His friends have every reason to think he intended returning to the hotel, and they fear that, overtaken by a violent storm which occurred the same day, he may have met his death at a precipice or crevasse, or fallen into the River Inn.

UNVEILING THE VICTORY COLUMN AT BERLIN.

[" *Daily Telegraph's*" *Correspondent.*]

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

It was amid glorious weather that the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan dawned on the capital of Germany. The city was in full holiday trim, prepared for a celebration that has been long looked forward to, abundantly beflagged, and crowded with visitors from all parts of the Empire, and indeed of Europe—the military element, of course, predominating.

At eight o'clock precisely the trumpeters of the Imperial Garde du Corps, stationed on the roof of the Royal Castle, sounded forth a chorale, "Honour alone to God on High"—Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'—thus characteristically and in keeping with Prussian devotional feeling, beginning the day with a kind of religious act. At a quarter-past ten the whole garrison of Berlin was marched to the Konigsplatz, with bands playing and colours displayed, to take up positions round the Victory Monument—das Siegesdenkmal—about which they formed two sides of a hollow square. The Grenadiers, Chasseurs, and Light Cavalry composed the force to the right; the Infantry and Heavy Cavalry on the left. The third side of the square was occupied by the tribunes, and the fourth left open for the general public.

It should be stated that the Konigsplatz is a huge square, about half a mile in measurement either way, opening upon the Thiergarten; and it is in the centre of this square that stands the Siegesdenkmal, the lower portion of which, when I took up the station assigned to me this morning, was still shrouded by scarlet and drab hangings. Fronting the column, about fifty yards in advance of the figure of Victory, and in the centre of the Victory Avenue, was erected an Imperial Pavilion, in purple, white, and gold, above which wantened the standard of the realm. The Pavilion is in the form of an octagon, and a Prussian banner, decorated with laurels, floats at each angle. The floor of the Pavilion is raised several feet above the level of the ground, and the whole structure is lavishly adorned with exotics and evergreens. To the right and left of the magnificent erection are two other large inclosures. That to the right of the Imperial Pavilion is filled with Generals, Admirals, Staff-Surgeons, Knights of Malta and St. John; that to the left with Ministers of State, Privy Councillors, University Dons, Speakers of both Houses of the Reichstag, representatives of the Municipalities, and other dignitaries. Adjoining these were two *estrades*, devoted to Imperial guests, Court officials, the Diplomatic Body, foreign Princes, and ladies of the Order of Louisa. Officers of the active army and deputations from the army and navy occupied the open spaces fronting these *estrades*, and round the lofty badge of Venetian masts fluttering with pennons, which encircled the monument.

The troops had just taken their ground, and were standing at ease, when the Royal spectators and participators in the day's solemnity began to arrive at the Pavilion. They drove in open carriages, preceded by outriders, in grand gala. The first to reach the ground was the Princess Alexandrine, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, in a dress of pale blue, and carrying a bouquet of white roses. Her Highness was followed at brief intervals by all the other Princesses of the Hohenzollern family, the last but one to appear being the Queen-Dowager Elizabeth, widow of Frederic William IV. Her Majesty was lifted from her landau into a litter, and carried into the Pavilion. The last of all the Royal ladies to arrive were the Empress and the Princess Victoria. Her Majesty was dressed in white embroidered silk, and bore a bouquet of the Red Cross, composed of scarlet geraniums on a ground of white camelias—representing the badge of the Geneva Convention. The Princess Imperial, who accompanied her mother-in-law, wore a lilac white bonnet, and carried a bouquet of red camelias. Both the Empress and the Princess were looking extremely well. Following them came Princes Frederic and William, sons of the Crown Prince, wearing the uniform and sugar-loaf headdress, *tempore* Frederic the Great, of the First Regiment of Guards, in which both the Royal lads hold commissions. Young Prince Charles was in sailor's dress. As the Pavilion filled, the clergy and the Cathedral choir assembled on the platform fronting it, with their backs to the monument, their velvet caps and black robes adding much to the picturesqueness of the whole scene.

At 10·35 thunders of cheering from the Thiergarten behind us, followed by hoarse commands of officers and the clashing of muskets and sabres as the troops came to "attention," signalled the approach of the Emperor, who immediately afterwards rode up the Victory Avenue to the Pavilion, attended by a brilliant staff, and was received with the Prussian Anthem and a general salute. His Majesty rode a noble black charger with the grace and ease of a youthful cuirassier, and looked the picture of health and vigour. He is much browned by the sun, and in splendid condition. Immediately behind him, on a brighty bay of great power and beauty rode the Crown Prince, carrying his baton of Field Marshal; whilst slightly to the rear of the present and the future Emperor rode the Princes Frederick Charles, Albrecht, and Karl, all admirably mounted. During a full half-hour's wait for the arrival of all these Royalties, Prince Bismarck, who was in the uniform of his Cuirassier regiment, and bestrode a huge brown charger, had been sitting alone outside the enclosure and estrade set aside for statesmen and diplomatists, taking no notice of the august advents, only from time to time exchanging a few words with Herr Campbausen, the Minister of Finance, across the back of the estrade. When the Emperor arrived, however, the Imperial Chancellor touched his horse lightly with his heel, and riding forward, received his Sovereign's hearty greeting, and took his place in the Emperor's immediate following. He is somewhat stouter than when I last saw him in the spring, but looks exceedingly well.

After saluting the Royal ladies on the purple dais, his Majesty rode round the Pavilion, and halted his charger a little to its right, immediately opposite to the clergy; then, raising his sword he gave the signal for the trumpet to sound and the drums to beat to prayers. This done, the choir sang two verses of the hymn commencing "Praise and honour to the Highest." Directly afterwards the Royal body chaplain pronounced a short prayer, the the Emperor's staff and the whole garrison remaining uncovered; and then, though the sun was shining fiercely at the time, Dr. Thielen, the Chaplain of the Forces, preached a short serfnon, having for its subject the glorious military achievements in honour of which the monument had been erected. Again the trumpets sounded, drums rolled, Field-Marshal Von Roon doffed his plumed casque, and, bowing down to his saddle-bow, requested the Emperor to authorise the unveiling of the memorial. His Majesty bent his head, waved his sword, and the mantles enveloping the pedestal and the pillared hall from which the column springs dropped to the earth, and revealed the whole structure.

A few words with regard to the memorial itself. The square base of the monument is sixty-two feet on each side by twenty-two high, and stands on a grey Silesian granite terrace four feet in neight, and consisting of four massive steps. This base is composed of red Swedish granite. Into its four sides are inserted reliefs 41 feet by 6½, illustrating the episodes of the three great wars which this Siegesdenkmal is intended to commemorate. These illustrative scenes are as follow: On the east side—Preparations for war and the storming of Düppell; on the north side—the battle of Konigsgratz, and the meeting on the battle-field of the King and the Crown Prince; on the west side—the battle of Sedan and the entry into Paris; on the south side—the entry of troops into Berlin. From this huge base arises an enormous pillar a hundred feet high, surmounted by the statue of Victory which is 40 feet in height; the altitude of the whole monument being 195 feet. Immediately above the pedestal the column is surrounded by granite pillars, and forms a hall fifty feet in diameter. Each of these pillars consists of a single block of Pomesian granite, sixteen feet long and three feet in diameter. The capitals are composed of gun metal, and have each cost 5500 sterling. Within this pillared hall the whole surface of the column is covered by mosaics, illustrative of the military achievements of the Prussian and the German people. Above the hall the column is ornamented by three collars of captured cannon, highly gilded, and connected by gilt links. These trophies are respectively Danish, Austrian, and French guns, captured in the three great campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. The statue of Victory, which surmounts the whole, stands upon eight Prussian eagles, and holds out a laurel wreath with the right hand, while grasping in the left a spear, into the blade of which is inserted an iron cross. The statue is winged and gorgeously gilded. The monument contains representations in all of one hundred and ninety-four Prussian and German victories in these three great campaigns. I should add that the figure of Germany in the mosaic of the pillared hall of which I have spoken is the portrait of Queen Louise, the Emperor's mother.

At the moment when the draperies fell all the bands struck up the National Anthem; the troops presented arms, and gave out three ringing cheers; while the Artillery of the Guard fired a salute of a hundred and one guns, and all the church bells in Berlin rang out a joyous peal. The cathedral choir then, accompanied by the bands of the Imperial Guard and the Grenadiers, sang the chorale, "Nun danket alle Gott." While these devotional words were being sung, the Emperor, the troops, and the immense multitude of spectators present listened bareheaded, in profound silence, and presented the most impressive spectacle I have ever witnessed. His Majesty next proceeded to minutely inspect the troops, greeting each regiment, as he rode up its front rank, with a hearty "Good morning!" to which the men replied with thousand-voiced power, "Good morning, your Majesty!" In and out of the triple lines rode the heroic old Monarch, cheered enthusiastically as he passed each tribune in turn, or approached the dense masses of the populace hedging on the Konigsplatz. But the most electrifying popular ovation of the day was that accorded to Prince Bismarck, who, as he cantered round in the suite, his hand to his helmet's brim, and his face light up by a stern smile, was greeted with such cheering as was never before heard in Germany. Ladies sprang up on the benches and waved their handkerchiefs, blending a shrill, piercing upward note with the tenor shout and bass roar of a frantic chorus of cheers that burst from two hundred thousand throats as the author of Germany's unity and the champion of her State rights rode proudly by, the greatest man of his age, the mighty servant of a noble master, the living and acknowledged leader of the whole German race. It was a great day for Germany; a greater for Prussia; but greatest of all for Otto Von Bismarck, whose reward has been proclaimed unmistakably by German lips from the very depths of the German heart. *Finis coronat opus.*

ACTRESSES I HAVE KNOWN.

MATTY.

MATTY is the name of an actress with whom friend Cockshott and I were brought into contact under circumstances which threatened to be unpleasant to Cockshott. It was one August, and being both on a month's furlough we had done a little cruising about Cowes on board the Stickleback, chartered by Howser, an old Eton friend, who made the pair of us unmercifully sick in a gale, and then ran us into Dieppe for the races. Dieppe is a pleasant place enough; but you meet curious people there, and on the very afternoon of our arrival we met Matty dressed with notable propriety in black silk, with a pilgrimage-looking cross in silver round her neck, and handing a bag round for subscriptions during a concert for charitable purposes at the Establissment des Bains. Cockshott knew her at once, though she had been five years out of England, and he exclaimed half aloud, "Hullo, Matty!" "Pour les pauvres, monsieur," she answered, sedately, in excellent French; but sinking her voice by an octave, "Hold your row, stupid!"

Now there stood at Matty's left, and giving his right hand to her, cavalier-wise, a Frenchman who might have been cut out of a book of military uniforms. He and his red trousers seemed to have been born together, his tunic fitted him without a crease, he had half-a-dozen medals and crosses glittering like a kitchen battery on his breast, and to his moustaches there was no end either in bulk or fierceness. He was a grim fellow every inch, having a hard round head something like a cannon-ball with a short crop of hair on it, ears so big that they appeared about to fly away with his head, and pipe-clayed gloves, on one of which rested Matty's small black-kidded hand like a plump sparrow. He stared straight before him as though the command had been "Attention!" but when Cockshott addressed Matty it became a sudden case of "Eyes right! He darted at us a glance swift as a pistol-shot, and on catching a sound of Matty's rejoinder the hue of his cast-iron face deepended just a shade. "He looks a queer customer," remarked Cockshott, turning round to inspect him after he and Matty had proceeded on their collecting tour; and Cockshott began to tell me all about Matty, whom I had but slightly known, and we speculated together on the *avater* that had so greatly metamorphosed her, till the first part of the concert being ended, we rose and strolled on to the terrace overlooking the bathing-machines and the sea. We had not walked a dozen paces however before a sabre came clanking with rapid strides behind us, and our stiff friend, who, by the way, wore a lieutenant-colonel's epaulettes, passed us, wheeled abruptly, fingered his kepi, and begged the favour of a word in private. All the world knows that the Terrace of the Dieppe Etablissement is chiefly crowded in the centre, and that the extreme corners, whilst the concerts are going on, are pretty solitary. Towards one of these corners, then, we bent our steps, and there the colonel halting inquired if we understood French. We said yes. "Well then, sir," said he promptly to Cockshott, and speaking in his own language, "my name is Lieutenant-Colonel de Flamberge-Auvent, mon frère. Elle est fille d'un Sénateur Americain, et vous lui ferez des excuses en public, on vous m'en rendrez raison, ventrebleu!"

I need not say this was highly unpleasant. We had come to Dieppe to see the races, not to fight, and this colonel looked a man who could handle swords and pistols as we English officers do knives and forks. Of course, though there was no retracting. Cockshott, albeit of feather weight and no higher than a carbine, was as game as a bantam, and would have thought little of planting the Frenchman a floorer between the eyes and sending him backwards over the rails on to the shingle. He laughed at the colonel's face when the latter insulted him, replied that he was drunk, and, tossing him a card mentioned me as his friend. The colonel, half beside himself, brightened like a coal-fire on hearing we were officers, and in less then half-an-hour an Oxford man, whom I fished out of the concert room, went with me and a couple of other French officers, one a captain like a lath, the other a major like a tun, and settled that Cockshott should meet the Frenchman on the cliffs next morning at seven with pistols. We had the choice of arms, that is why we chose pistols, which are the silliest and maddest weapons ever formed; but Englishmen do not learn to fence, and are obliged to trust their lives to chance instead of skill when they get into scrapes with foreigners. This agreable matter arranged we went back and heard the rest of the concert, then returned to the Royal to dine, Cockshott treating the whole thing as a joke, but asking us to hire a pair of English pistols if we could manage it, which of course we did—for the regulation price, a napoleon, six charges included. It is fair to add, however, that if Cockshott cared nothing for himself he was sorry for Matty. It was evident she had been doing the respectable after leaving England, and had bamboozled some Frenchman of property into marrying her. Such things happen every day, and it was no business of ours. We could only pity the Frenchman, or Matty, or both together; but Cockshott would have given half-a-years's pay not to spoil sport by speaking out of his turn as he had done. Amid these regrets of his we got him to bed, with a night-cap of brandy hot to make him sleep, and the Oxford man and I went into the smoking-room to discourse as to the morrow's event. It was then ten, and we talked till the half-hour, but our conversation was interrupted by a waiter arriving to say that two ladies wanted to see Cockshott at once. These ladies turned out, as you may suppose, to be Matty and her maid, both cloaked and veiled up to the eyes; and Matty, trembling like a leaf, told me hysterically when I went out that she *must* see Cockshott, in bed or out of bed. I suggested that it was a pity to wake him, and that I might do as well, but she stamped her foot and protested it wouldn't. So Cockshott, who shored already, was shaken up, tumbled into his clothes, and went down into a sitting-room where Matty sat waiting for him, her maid being outside. She told me to come in too, closed the door on us, and throwing up her veil said at once, with that precipitate firmness of women, "Captain Cockshott you are a gentleman, and I know any woman could count on your chivalry. You must give your word of honour to the colonel to-morrow that you never saw me before this day, and that you made a mistake. I don't deny I was married under false pretences, but I have become a good wife, and you would only wreck my husband's happiness as well as my own if you were to persist in your assertion. It cannot be your wish to do that." "No, certainly," answered Cockshott; "but a word of honour you know is a serious matter." "Not more so than the honour of a whole family," replied Matty, passionately. "Well, well, no; but why the deuce did you come to Dieppe, where so many English are?" exclaimed perplexed Cockshott. "Why did you address me so rudely and inconsiderately as you did?" rejoined Matty, with flashing eyes. "Well, I behaved wrongly, I confess, and I'll see you safe through the business. But I must fight for all that," said Cockshott; and this, with the exception of a kiss on the hand—for he was ever gallant—was all that she could get out of him. I think though she went away pacified.

As usual on duel mornings, it rained cats and dogs next day, and we had the enjoyment of being cabbed up to the brow of a steep cliff, and alighting in six inches of mud. I carried the pistol-case under my overcoat, Cockshott and the Oxford man had each an umbrella, which they couldn't hold straight for the wind and the Oxford man's was brown inside out three times in as many yards. We were first on the ground, but the French soon followed in uniform, without umbrellas, but with cloaks and a regimental surgeon instead. The rain was driving in great gusts like a water-spout, making pools on the chalky soil, and drenching us clean through like sponges. There were few preliminaries. We bowed all round; one of the Frenchmen stepped the twenty paces; the Oxford man and another French man—the one like a lath—loaded the pistols, and the pair of combatants stood face to face, the colonel looking vicious as sin. Cockshott was quite cool and said not a word, though he threw his hat down because of the water which was dripping from the brim as from a house-roof. The arrangement was that both were to fire as they pleased after the word had been given, each having two pistols and being free to stand or advance according to his taste. I gave the signal: "Un, deux trois!" and dropped a handkerchief; then the colonel brought down his pair of weapons quick as flashes and fired his two shots before the handkerchief had touched the ground. Lucky that he was so quick, for a gust more violent than any of the others breaking full upon him as he drew the triggers caused him to miss fire with both barrels and the bullets whistled away into space. Cockshott then walked deliberately forward till he was within five yards of his adversary and could have brained him like a cat. "Colonel," he said politely, "I have a letter in my pocket which was to have been opened in case you had killed me. It contains an ample apology and the assurance that I was mistaken as to the lady I addressed yesterday. I am sincerely pleased though at being able to give you this assurance with my own lips," and he fired his two pistols in the air.

"Ah, ventrebleu, vous êtes un brave garcon," roared the colonel, rushing forward with both hands extended and with tears in his eyes, French fashion, and despite Cockshott's wriggles he kissed him with enthusiasm on both cheeks and hugged him tight, whilst the rain watered the pair of them to cement their sacred reconciliation. "Ah, oui, je savais que tous les Anglais étaient de dignes cœurs—et tenez, vous viendrez déjuner chez nous, Capitaine Coqueshote, et je vous présenterai ma belle sœur. C'es un ange, la fille du Révérend Lord Robinson de Ohio. Cet après-midi elle va poser la première pierre d'une chapelle dédiée à St. Thomas; vous verrez ça. "Je veux bien, mon colonel," answered Cockshott good-humouredly, and to me he whispered, "It will be the burlesque after the tragedy."—*Vanity Fair.*

FASHIONABLE COSTUME FOR PRAYING.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMS IN PARIS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

THE outburst of piety which marks the reign of this Assembly is reacting in the fashions. We have now "la robe à la prie-dieu," and a most becoming robe it is, to mark progress in religious fervour. There is an originality in the name suggestive of originality of cut. The inventor of this latest mode assumes that ladies wishing to be well with the world—*les veritables elégantes*—should be as often frequently praying in the churches. Hence the necessity of a dress which adapts itself to the action of kneeling—an action not performed on bare boards, as in the Irish, or on cold flags, as in the Spanish, churches, but on a prie-dieu chair, which throws the body into a graceful attitude, and gives prominence to the back-breadths of the skirt. A fashion's coloured engravirg of a Parisienne habited in the dress I speak of, and leaning against a mediæval praying chair, is really as a work of art worthy the pencil of M. Giraud. Her skirt is of a severe neutral tint, ranging between slate and dove colour; her mantle is cut *à la Carmelite*, and her bonnet shaped *à la bayain*. The back-breadths, being the most prominent, are frilled up to the waist, and some fancy is spent in giving the frills a pretty garniture not inconsistent with, we are to suppose, the religious aspirations of the fair wearer, who is peculiarly suited to the garb I am describing when she has liquid eyes looking to advantage if cast on a high-hung altar-piece, a regular profile, and a slim but well-rounded figure. The abruptly-rounded bustle should be renounced, not exactly because it is a falsehood, but for the more artistic reason that it exaggerates the outline formed by the pose of the kneeler. Bows and short ends, soberly coquettish, may peep from beneath the edge of the Carmelite mantle just at the point where the frills culminate. This vesture is loosely cut, with sleeves in which the hands can be meekly folded across the breast, as we see them in the pictures of sisters of charity. The ornamental embroidery on it should be rich but not overcharged, i being intended to relieve the Carmelitish severity of this garment by means of a handsome jet necklace, with a large Latin cross, having in the central point a Sacred Heart suspended therefrom. The back of the mantle is short, and open from about the waist, with the corners rounded off in such a manner as to let the bows and ends of black ribbon peep out. The front breadths of the skirt are garnished with flat ornaments of ribbon or embroidery. The forms this ornamentation assume are decidedly Gothic, the designer having, probably, borrowed them from the binding of the missal, which is a necessary accessory of the *prie-dieu* costume. The *beguin* bonnet bears a distant relationship to the christening hood of a baby of the female sex. It may be in rice straw, velvet, *gros de Suez*, or black straw. The neatest of quilled tulles should be placed between the edge and the face. Whatever rosse there are, and a few may be worn on the left side of the head, where blue Virgin's cockades are placed on ladies' caps, should be toned down with black Chantilly. The veil is short in front, and long and very full behind, forming a really graceful drapery. The priestess of fashion who invented this costume says in her advertisements, "What wife would not become religious, and give up mundane frivolity, if